JAPANESE [JP,05-232297,A] Drawing selection [Representative drawing] CLAIMS DETAILED DESCRIPTION TECHNICAL FIELD PRIOR ART EFFECT OF THE INVENTION TECHNICAL PROBLEM MEANS OPERATION **EXAMPLE DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS DRAWINGS** [Translation done.] * NOTICES * Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation. 1. This document has been translated by computer.So the translation may not reflect the original precisely. [Translation done.] 2. **** shows the word which can not be translated. 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated. CLAIMS [Claim(s)] [Claim 1] The X-ray multilayer reflecting mirror characterized by having two or more multilayer reflecting mirrors which consist of a multilayer from which a period differs, and forming the desired reflector of composition of each reflector of this reflecting mirror. [Claim 2] The X-ray multilayer reflecting mirror according to claim 1 with which each reflector of the aforementioned multilayer reflecting mirror is characterized by being the same configuration. [Translation done.] 0[D Copyright (C); 2000 Japan Patent Office

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] this invention relates to the X-ray multilayer reflecting mirror used for X-ray lithography, an X-ray microscope, etc.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, development of the X-ray catoptric system of the direct incidence which can be used for X-ray lithography or an X-ray microscope is performed. The multilayer reflecting mirror using the multilayer formed by carrying out the laminating of the two matter which a refractive index is large and is different as an optical element in it by turns is known.

[0003] This multilayer reflecting mirror was manufactured by forming a multilayer by the vacuum deposition on the substrate, after repeating grinding, polish, and a configuration measurement process until it filled the configuration precision and surface roughness of which the substrate of a desired size is required. By the way, the multilayer is reflecting the X-ray by filling a Bragg's condition. That is, when the period (thickness for one pair of the matter with the aforementioned large refractive index and the small matter) of the aforementioned multilayer is set to d, this period d is mlambda=2dsintheta to the wavelength lambda and the incident angle theta of an X-ray which carry out incidence. (m is a degree) It must be set up so that the Bragg's equation expressed may be filled. However, when a multilayer is formed on a curved-surface-like substrate, even if it irradiates an X-ray from it being fixed, the incident angles theta which fulfill conditions with the position on a substrate differ. Therefore, the period d of a multilayer needed to be changed with the position on a substrate.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in membrane formation of a multilayer, it was technically difficult to change the period of this multilayer with the position on a substrate. Therefore, there was a problem that the performance of the manufactured reflecting mirror became remarkably low to a theoretical value (design value). Furthermore, since membranous internal stress became very large according to the thickness of a multilayer, and area when a multilayer is formed on the substrate of a large area, there was a possibility that ablation of a film might take place.

[0005] Since it was above, in manufacture of the multilayer reflecting mirror (reflecting mirror which has especially a curved surface) of a large area, decline in the rate of an excellent article was not avoided. In addition to it, there was also a problem of increase of the time which a manufacture process takes. this invention aims at solving the above-mentioned problem.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] For the above-mentioned purpose, with the multilayer reflecting mirror of this invention, it has two or more multilayer reflecting mirrors which consist of a multilayer from which a period differs, and the desired reflector was formed of composition of the reflector of each [these] reflecting mirror.

[0007]

[Function] In this invention, the desired reflector is formed combining two or more multilayer reflecting

mirrors which consist of a multilayer from which a period differs. Therefore, the period can be set as a desired value about the multilayer of the arbitrary positions on the reflector. That is, at the time of the design of a multilayer reflecting mirror, if it asks for the desired period about each point on a reflector, the multilayer reflecting mirror (as for this reflecting mirror, the period of a multilayer is set up uniformly) which has each period is manufactured, it will be that the reflector compounds combining each [these] reflecting mirror after that, and a desired reflector will be obtained.

[0008] Moreover, membranous internal stress becomes small by dividing even the multilayer reflecting mirror of a large area into two or more multilayer reflecting mirrors, and it is hard coming to generate ablation of a film.

[0009]

[Example] <u>Drawing 1</u> is the schematic diagram showing one example of this invention. Two or more multilayer reflecting mirrors 1 which have the size which can be manufactured have been arranged all over the paraboloid of a substrate 2 which has paraboloid of revolution, and the paraboloid-of-revolution multilayer reflecting mirror 3 consisted of this examples. In addition, the multilayer reflecting mirror 1 has illustrated only the part, and others are omitted.

[0010] The multilayer reflecting mirror 1 consists of a multilayer of the combination of (Nickel nickel) / carbon (C) formed on phi1mm Si wafer. This multilayer forms nickel (nickel) and 50 layers (C) of carbon at a time by turns by the magnetron-sputtering method, and is obtained. This multilayer has set the period as 4.76nm from 4.22nm. Moreover, for the size, 100mm x200mm and radius of curvature are [a substrate 2] 300mm. It has set up.

[0011] The time which manufacture of a reflecting mirror 3 took in this example was five days. In this invention, since it is not necessary to form a direct multilayer on a substrate, it is not necessary to grind the front face of a substrate. Therefore, manufacture of a substrate 2 was performed only by the grinding process. Moreover, interference of a laser beam was used for arrangement of Si wafer of the multilayer reflecting mirror 1. For comparison, the paraboloid-of-revolution reflecting mirror was manufactured by the conventional method. This reflecting mirror is set up so that the periodic distribution of the reflecting mirror of an example, a size, radius of curvature, the matter that forms a multilayer, the number of laminatings, and a multilayer may become equal. By the conventional process, only the grinding and polish processing on the front face of glass used as a substrate took two months or more. Furthermore, one day was taken to form a multilayer on a substrate front face.

[0012] Next, it has arranged to the optical system which shows the paraboloid-of-revolution reflecting mirror 3 manufactured by this example to <u>drawing 2</u>, and the carbonaceous characteristic X ray (wavelength of 4.47nm) was irradiated with the incident angle of 30 degrees at the reflector. And evaluation of the condensing property of a reflecting mirror 3 and measurement of a reflection factor were performed by X-ray detector 4. Consequently, the focal position was in agreement with the simulation. Moreover, the reflection factor became 83% of a theoretical value, and the high value was acquired.

[0013] On the other hand, when the reflection factor of the paraboloid-of-revolution reflecting mirror obtained by the conventional process was measured similarly, it was 25% of a theoretical value. It is the difference in change of the period of the multilayer on a reflector that the difference of this reflection factor has contributed most although the difference of the granularity on the front face of a substrate is also reflected. That is, since a substrate is formed in the shape of paraboloid of revolution and it has curvature, the optimal incident angle for reflection of an X-ray changes with positions on a substrate side. On the other hand, the period of the multilayer formed on a substrate must satisfy a Bragg's condition as mentioned above.

[0014] Although the multilayer of the center section of a substrate is formed the period which fills a Bragg's condition, it becomes impossible however, for the paraboloid-of-revolution reflecting mirror manufactured by the conventional method to fill these conditions with a periphery. Therefore, the periphery of a multilayer will not contribute to reflection of an X-ray, but the reflection factor of the whole reflecting mirror will become low. The multilayer which has various periods on the other hand so that a Bragg's condition may be filled with the paraboloid-of-revolution reflecting mirror 3 of this

example in all the positions on a reflector is put together. Therefore, the reflector of all multilayers contributes to reflection, and since the reflection is compounded, a reflection factor high as a result can be obtained.

[0015] Thus, in this invention, it becomes easy conventionally to manufacture manufacture the difficult large-sized paraboloid-of-revolution reflecting mirror of a high reflection factor. And manufacture of the reflecting mirror which has the curved surface which has not been ground also becomes possible conventionally.

[0016]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, the multilayer reflecting mirror of arbitrary sizes and a configuration can be manufactured. Therefore, manufacture of the reflecting mirror of a large area is attained by approximating the reflector which has a desired curved surface with the polyhedron formed by the reflector of each multilayer reflecting mirror. moreover, one segment (multilayer reflecting mirror) -- manufacture -- since what is necessary is just to set it as an easy size, the time which a manufacture process takes can be shortened And if it is the multilayer formed on the substrate of small area, a possibility that exfoliation may arise with the internal stress will disappear.

[0017] Furthermore, many small reflecting mirrors are manufactured, and if the multilayer reflecting mirror which chooses and asks only for the excellent article in it is manufactured, the rate of an excellent article can be raised. moreover, in a Prior art, it has effects, like the manufacture is attained by using a flat surface or a curved surface with large radius of curvature for a segment to the reflecting mirror of the shape of the aspheric surface which was difficult to manufacture, or the reflecting mirror which has

[Translation done.]

the small curvature spherical surface, even if

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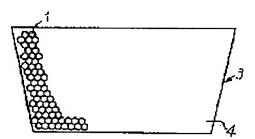
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(54) MULTILAYER FILM REFLECTOR

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To make it possible to construct in a short time a multilayer film reflector which is free from exfoliation virtually and has a high non-defective rate, by forming a desired reflecting surface by combining a plurality of multilayer film reflectors each formed of multilayer films of different periods.

CONSTITUTION: A multilayer film reflector 3 having a paraboloid of revolution is constructed by disposing a plurality of multilayer film reflectors (each forming one segment) each having a prescribed dimension, on the whole of a paraboloid of a substrate 4 having a paraboloid of revolution. The reflector 1 is constituted of a multilayer film which is formed on an Si wafer of about 1ì m and of combination of nickel/carbon, and it is obtained by forming the film of nickel and carbon each layered fifty times alternately. The period of this multilayer film is set at about 4.22 to 4.76nm. Besides, the dimensions of the substrate 4 are set at about 100mm × 200mm and the radius of curvature thereof at about 300mm.



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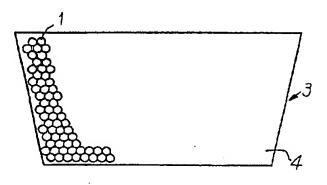
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(54) 【発明の名称 】 多層膜反射鏡

(57)【要約】

【目的】 高い反射率を有する曲面状の多層膜反射鏡を 得る。多層膜の剥離を生じさせずに、短時間で良品率の 髙い多層膜反射鏡を得る。

【構成】 複数個の周期の異なる多層膜反射鏡を有し、 これら各反射鏡の反射面の組み合わせにより所望の反射 面が形成されている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 周期の異なる多層膜からなる多層膜反射 鏡を複数個有し、該反射鏡の各反射面の合成により所望 の反射面が形成されていることを特徴とするX線多層膜 反射鏡。

【請求項2】 前記多層膜反射鏡の各反射面が、同一形状であることを特徴とする請求項1記載のX線多層膜反射鏡。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、例えばX線リソグラフィー、X線顕微鏡等に用いられるX線多層膜反射鏡に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、X線リソグラフィーやX線顕微鏡 に使用できる直入射のX線反射光学系の開発が行われて いる。そのなかの光学素子として、屈折率の大きく異な る2つの物質を交互に積層して形成される多層膜を用い た多層膜反射鏡が知られている。

【0003】この多層膜反射鏡は、所望の大きさの基板を要求される形状精度や表面粗さを満たすまで研削・研磨・形状測定工程を繰り返した後、その基板上に例えば蒸着法によって多層膜を形成することにより製作されていた。ところで、多層膜はブラッグの条件を満たすことでX線を反射している。つまり、前記多層膜の周期(前記屈折率の大きい物質と小さい物質の1ペア分の膜厚)をdとすると、この周期dは入射するX線の波長 λ と入射角 θ に対し、

$m\lambda = 2 d s i n \theta$ (mは次数)

と表されるブラッグの式を満たすように設定されていなければならない。しかし、曲面状の基板の上に多層膜を形成した場合、一定方向から X 線を照射しても基板上の位置によって条件を満たす入射角 θ が異なる。そのため、基板上の位置によって多層膜の周期 d を変化させる必要があった。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、多層膜の成膜において、基板上の位置によってこの多層膜の周期を変化させることは技術的に困難であった。そのため、製作された反射鏡の性能が理論値(設計値)に対し著しく低くなるという問題があった。さらに、大面積の基板上に多層膜を成膜した場合、多層膜の厚さ、面積に応じて膜の内部応力が非常に大きくなるため、膜の剥離が起こる恐れがあった。

【0005】以上のような理由から大面積の多層膜反射鏡(特に曲面を有する反射鏡)の製作においては良品率の低下が避けられなかった。それに加えて、製作工程に要する時間の増大という問題もあった。本発明は、上記問題を解決することを目的とする。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的のために、本発明の多層膜反射鏡では、周期の異なる多層膜からなる多層膜反射鏡を複数個有し、これら各反射鏡の反射面の合成により所望の反射面が形成されるようにした。

[0007]

【作用】本発明では、周期の異なる多層膜からなる複数の多層膜反射鏡を組み合わせて所望の反射面を形成している。従って、その反射面上の任意の位置の多層膜についてその周期を所望の値に設定できる。つまり、多層膜反射鏡の設計時に、反射面上の各点について所望の周期を求めておけば、各々の周期を有する多層膜反射鏡(この反射鏡は多層膜の周期が一定に設定されている)を製作して、その後これら各反射鏡を組み合わせてその反射面の合成することで、所望の反射面が得られる。

【0008】また、大面積の多層膜反射鏡でも複数の多層膜反射鏡に分割することで膜の内部応力が小さくなり、膜の剥離が生じ難くなる。

[0009]

【実施例】図1は、本発明の一実施例を示す概略図である。本実施例では、製作可能な大きさを有する複数個の多層膜反射鏡1を回転放物面を有する基板2の放物面全面に配置し、回転放物面多層膜反射鏡3を構成した。なお、多層膜反射鏡1はその一部のみを図示してあり、その他は省略してある。

【0010】多層膜反射鏡1は、 ϕ 1mmのSiウエハ上に形成されたニッケル (Ni) /炭素 (C) の組合せの多層膜からなっている。この多層膜は、マグネトロンスパッタ法によりニッケル (Ni) と炭素 (C) を交互に50層ずつ成膜して得られたものである。この多層膜は、周期を4.22mmから4.76nmに設定してある。また、基板2は、その寸法が100mm ×200mm 、曲率半径は300nm に設定してある。

【0011】本実施例において反射鏡3の製作に要した時間は、5日であった。本発明では基板上に直接多層膜を成膜する必要がないので、基板の表面を研磨する必要がない。そのため、基板2の製作は研削加工だけで行った。また、多層膜反射鏡1のSiウエハの配置には、レーザ光の干渉を利用した。比較のために、従来の方法で回転放物面反射鏡を製作した。この反射鏡は、実施例の反射鏡と寸法、曲率半径、多層膜を形成する物質、積層数および多層膜の周期分布が等しくなるように設定してある。従来の製法では、基板として用いるガラス表面の研削・研磨加工だけで2ヶ月以上を要した。さらに、基板表面上に多層膜を成膜するのに1日を要した。

【0012】次に、本実施例で製作した回転放物面反射 鏡3を図2に示す光学系に配置し、炭素の特性X線(波 長4.47nm)を入射角30°で反射面に照射した。そして、 X線検出器4で反射鏡3の集光特性の評価と反射率の測 定を行った。その結果、焦点位置はシミュレーションと 一致していた。また、反射率は理論値の83%となり高い 値が得られた。

【0013】これに対して、従来の製法で得られた回転 放物面反射鏡の反射率を同様に測定したところ、理論値 の25%であった。この反射率の差は、基板表面の粗さの 差も反映されているが、最も寄与しているのは反射面上 における多層膜の周期の変化の違いである。つまり、基 板が回転放物面状に形成されて曲率を有しているために X線の反射に最適な入射角が基板面上の位置によって異 なる。一方、基板上に成膜される多層膜の周期は、前述 のようにブラッグの条件を満足しなければならない。

【0014】ところが、従来の方法で製作した回転放物面反射鏡は、基板の中央部の多層膜はブラッグの条件を満たす周期で形成されているが、周辺部では該条件を満たすことができなくなる。そのため、多層膜の周辺部は X線の反射に寄与せず、反射鏡全体の反射率が低くなってしまう。一方、本実施例の回転放物面反射鏡3では、反射面上のすべての位置でブラッグの条件を満たすように様々な周期を持つ多層膜が組み合わされている。そのため、すべての多層膜の反射面が反射に寄与し、その反射が合成されるため結果として高い反射率を得ることができる。

【0015】このように、本発明においては、従来製作が困難であった高反射率の大型回転放物面反射鏡の製作が容易となる。そして、従来は研磨できなかったような曲面を有する反射鏡の製作も可能となる。

[0016]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、任意の大きさ、形状の

多層膜反射鏡を製作できる。そのため、所望の曲面を有する反射面を、各多層膜反射鏡の反射面で形成される多面体で近似することで大面積の反射鏡の製作が可能となる。また、1つのセグメント(多層膜反射鏡)を製作容易な大きさに設定すれば良いので、製作工程に要する時間を短縮させることができる。そして、小面積の基板上に形成された多層膜であれば、その内部応力によって剥離が生じる恐れがなくなる。

【0017】さらに、多数の小さな反射鏡を製作しておき、その中の良品のみを選択して求める多層膜反射鏡を製作すれば、その良品率を向上させることができる。また、従来の技術では製作が困難であった非球面状の反射鏡や小さい曲率球面を有する反射鏡に対しても、セグメントに平面もしくは曲率半径の大きい曲面を利用することでその製作が可能となる等の効果を有する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

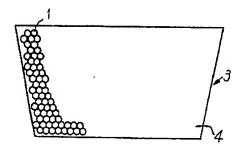
【図1】は、本発明の一実施例を示す概略平面図である。

【図2】は、図1のX線多層膜反射鏡の集光特性の評価 と反射率の測定を行うために用いた光学系を示す概略図 である。

【主要部分の符号の説明】

- 1 多層膜反射鏡 (1つのセグメントを形成する)
- 2 基核
- 3 回転放物面多層膜反射鏡
- 4 X線検出器

[図1]



[図2]

